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Exam : **310-035**

Title : SUN Certified
PROGRAMMER FOR THE
JAVA 2 PLATFORM 1.4

Version : DEMO

1.Click the Exhibit button. What is the result when main is executed?

```
1. class A {
2.     public A() {
3.         System.out.println("hello from a");
4.     }
5. }
6. class B extends A {
7.     public B() {
8.         System.out.println("hello from b");
9.         super();
10.    }
11. }
12. public class Test {
13.     public static void main(String args[])
14.     {
15.         A a = new B();
16.     }
```

A.Compilation fails.

B.hello from a

C.hello from b

D.hello from b hello from a

E.hello from a hello from b

Correct:A

2.Click the Exhibit button. What is the result?

```
1. class A {
2.     public int getNumber(int a) {
3.         return a + 1;
4.     }
5. }
6.
7. class B extends A {
8.     public int getNumber(int a, char c) {
9.         return a + 2;
10.    }
11. }
12. public static void main(String args[])
13. {
14.     B b = new B();
15.     System.out.println(b.getNumber(0));
16. }
```

A.1

B.2

- C.Compilation fails because of an error in line 8.
- D.Compilation fails because of an error in line 14.

Correct:A

3.Given: 1. public class ConstOver { 2. public ConstOver(int x, int y, int z) { 3. } 4. } Which two overload the ConstOver constructor? (Choose two.)

- A.ConstOver() { }
- B.protected int ConstOver() { }
- C.private ConstOver(int z, int y, byte x) { }
- D.public Object ConstOver(int x, int y, int z) { }
- E.public void ConstOver(byte x, byte y, byte z) { }

Correct:A C

4.Given: 1. class Passenger { } 2. class Engine { } 3. interface TransportVehicle { 4. void loadPassengers(); 5. } 6. interface Helicopter extends TransportVehicle { 7. int flylt(String direction); 8. } 9. abstract class JetStream implements Helicopter { } Which statement is correct?

- A.TransportVehicle has a Passenger.
- B.Engine is encapsulated in the JetStream class.
- C.Interface TransportVehicle forms the basis for polymorphic actions.
- D.Non-abstract classes extending JetStream can optionally provide a method definition for the loadPassengers()method.

Correct:C

5.Given: 1. public class MyCircle { 2. public double radius; 3. public double diameter; 4. public void setRadius(double radius) { 5. this.radius = radius; 6. this.diameter = radius * 2; 7. } 8. public double getRadius() { 9. return radius; 10. } 11. } Which statement is true?

- A.The MyCircle class is fully encapsulated.
- B.The diameter of a given MyCircle is guaranteed to be twice its radius.
- C.Lines 5 and 6 should be in a synchronized block to ensure encapsulation.
- D.The radius of a MyCircle object can be set without affecting its diameter.

Correct:D

6.Given: 1. public class Outer { 2. public static class StaticInner { 3. } 4. } Which two statements are true? (Choose two.)

- A.Class StaticInner requires a static initializer.
- B.Class StaticInner requires an instance of class Outer.
- C.Class StaticInner has no reference to an instance of class Outer.
- D.Class StaticInner has access to the non-static members of class Outer.
- E.Static members of class StaticInner can be referenced using the class name Outer.StaticInner.

Correct:C E

7.Given: 12. void start() { 13. A a = new A(); 14. B b = new B(); 15. a.s(b); 16. b = null; 17. a = null; 18. System.out.println("start completed"); 19. } When is the B object, created in line 14, eligible for garbage collection?

- A.after line 16
- B.after line 17
- C.after line 18 (when the method ends)
- D.There is no way to be absolutely certain.
- E.The object is NOT eligible for garbage collection.

Correct:D

8.Click the Exhibit button. Which two statements are correct? (Choose two.)

```
1. class A {
2. }
3. class Alpha {
4.     private A myA = new A();
5.
6.     void doIt( A a ) {
7.         a = null;
8.     }
9.     void tryIt() {
10.        doIt( myA );
11.    }
12. }
```

- A. There are no instances of A that will become eligible for garbage collection.
- B. Explicitly setting myA to null marks that instance to be eligible for garbage collection.
- C. Any call on tryIt() causes the private instance of A to be marked for garbage collection.
- D. Private instances of A become eligible for garbage collection when instances of Alpha become eligible for garbage collection.

Correct:B D

9.Which statement is true?

- A. Memory is reclaimed by calling Runtime.gc().
- B. Objects are not collected if they are accessible from live threads.
- C. Objects that have finalize() methods are never garbage collected.
- D. Objects that have finalize() methods always have their finalize() methods called before the program ends.
- E. An OutOfMemory error is only thrown if a single block of memory cannot be found that is large enough for a particular requirement.

Correct:B

10.Which statement is true?

- A. To call the wait() method, a thread must own the lock of the current thread.
- B. To call the wait() method, a thread must own the lock of the object on which the call is to be made.
- C. To call the join() method, a thread must own the lock of the object on which the call is to be made.
- D. To call the sleep() method, a thread must own the lock of the object on which the call is to be made.
- E. To call the yield() method, a thread must own the lock of the object on which the call is to be made.

Correct:B

11.Which two conditions can place the thread in a runnable state after wait() has been called on an object in that thread? (Choose two.)

- A. A thread calls resume() on the thread.
- B. A higher priority thread invokes yield().
- C. A higher priority thread invokes sleep();
- D. A thread calls notify() on the same object.
- E. A thread calls notifyAll() on the same object.

Correct:D E

12. Given: 1. public class Foo implements Runnable { 2. public void run() { 3. System.out.println("Running"); 4. } 5. public void start() { 6. System.out.println("Starting"); 7. } 8. public static void main(String[] args) { 9. new Thread(new Foo()).start(); 10. } 11. } What is the result?

- A. Running
- B. Starting
- C. Compilation fails.
- D. The code runs with no output.
- E. An exception is thrown at runtime.

Correct: A

13. Which two statements are true? (Choose two.)

- A. The wait method can be called with a timeout parameter.
- B. The notify method can be invoked on a specific thread of execution.
- C. The wait method need not be called from within a synchronized context.
- D. The wait and notify methods are defined in class java.lang.Thread.
- E. The wait and notify methods are defined in class java.lang.Object.
- F. The notify method releases the object's lock regardless of when it is called.

Correct: A E

14. Click the Exhibit button. Which statement at line 17 will ensure that j = 10 at line 19?

```
1. class A implements Runnable {
2.     int i;
3.     public void run() {
4.         try {
5.             Thread.sleep(5000);
6.             i = 10;
7.         } catch (InterruptedException e) {}
8.     }
9. }
10.
11. public class Test {
12.     public static void main(String args[])
13.     {
14.         try {
15.             A a = new A();
16.             Thread t = new Thread(a);
17.             t.start();
18.             int j = a.i;
19.
20.         } catch (Exception e) {}
21.     }
22. }
```

- A. a.wait();
- B. t.wait();
- C. t.join();
- D. t.yield();

- E.t.notify();
- F.a.notify();
- G.t.interrupt();

Correct:C

15.Which statement is true?

- A.To call the join() method, a thread must own the lock of the current thread.
- B.To call the sleep() method, a thread must own the lock of the current thread.
- C.To call the yield() method, a thread must own the lock of the current thread.
- D.To call the notify() method, a thread must own the lock of the current thread.
- E.To call the notify() method, a thread must own the lock of the object on which the call is to be made.

Correct:E

16.Thread Z holds the lock on object A. Thread X is blocked inside a wait call on object A. What allows thread X to become runnable?

- A.Thread X is interrupted.
- B.Thread Z is interrupted.
- C.Thread X's wait() times out.
- D.Thread Z calls Thread.sleep(100);
- E.Thread Z releases the lock on A and calls the notify() method on thread X.
- F.Thread Z releases the lock on A and calls the notifyAll() method on object A.

Correct:F

17.Click the Exhibit button. Which is the output from this code?

```
1. class Worker implements Runnable {
2.
3.     Worker( String name ) {
4.         new Thread(this, name).start();
5.     }
6.
7.     public void run() {
8.         System.out.println(Thread.currentThread()
9. getName());
10.    }
11.
12. class Alpha2 {
13.     public static void main( String[] args
14. ) {
15.         Thread.currentThread().setName("Main");
16.         Runnable r = new Worker("Worker");
17.         r.run();
18.    }
```

- A.Main
- B.Worker
- C.Main Worker
- D.Worker Main

E.indeterminate

F.The code runs with no output.

Correct:E

18.Given: 11. try { 12. if ((new Object()).equals((new String("x")))) { 13. System.out.println("equal"); 14. } else { 15. System.out.println("not equal"); 16. } 17. } catch (Exception e) { 18. System.out.println("exception"); 19. } What is the result?

A.equal

B.not equal

C.exception

D.Compilation fails.

Correct:B

19.Given: 11. int i = 0, j = 1; 12. if ((i++ == 1) && (j++ == 2)) { 13. i = 42; 14. } 15. System.out.println("i = " + i + ", j = " + j); What is the result?

A.i = 1, j = 2

B.i = 1, j = 1

C.i = 42, j = 2

D.i = 42, j = 1

E.Compilation fails.

Correct:B

20.Given: 1. public class X { 2. public static void main(String[] args) { 3. byte b = 127; 4. byte c = 126; 5. byte d = c - b; 6. System.out.println("d = " + d); 7. } 8. } What is the result?

A.d = -1

B.d = 255

C.Compilation fails.

D.An exception is thrown at runtime.

Correct:C